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Stephen F. Gass

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SD3, LLC

9564 S.W. Tualatin Road

Tualatin, OR 97062

EXAMINER

ALIE, GHASSEM

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

3724

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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31 DAYS

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

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1. This is a response to the reply filed on 01/05/07. Upon further consideration, it has been noticed that more than one invention and species have been claimed in pending claimed 34, 35, 38, 40-44, and 47-55. It should be noted that Examiner in the previous Non-Final Office Action mailed on 06/22/06 examined the claims, 15 and 34, which were the only claims submitted with amendment after final filed on 04/12/06. However, in the Non-Final Office Action, Examiner inadvertently did not considered the claims that were added with the RCE filed on 05/12/06. Therefore, this restriction requirement is based on all the currently pending claims and the previous restriction requirement is vacated. Any incontinence is regrettable.

Election/Restrictions

2. Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:

- I. Claims 34, 35, 38, and 40-42, drawn to table saw, classified in class 83, subclass 58.
- II. Claims 43-44 and 47-52, drawn to a table saw, classified in class 83, subclass 72.
- III. Claims 53-55, drawn to a table saw, classified in class 83, subclass 62.1.

The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:

3. Inventions I and II are related as subcombinations disclosed as usable together in a single combination. The subcombinations are distinct if they do not overlap in scope and are not obvious variants, and if it is shown that at least one subcombination is separately usable. In the instant case, e.g., subcombination I has a separate utility such as it could be used without the brake that changes elevation relative to the table by pivoting when the

elevation mechanism changes the elevation of the blade, as set forth in invention II.

Conversely, subcombination II has a separate utility such as it could be used without the brake that moves up and down relative to the table to maintain an operative position relative to the blade, as set forth in subcombination I. See MPEP § 806.05(d). It should be noted that the specific above-mentioned features in both inventions do not overlap in scope and are not obvious variants.

4. Inventions I and III are related as subcombinations disclosed as usable together in a single combination. The subcombinations are distinct if they do not overlap in scope and are not obvious variants, and if it is shown that at least one subcombination is separately usable. In the instant case, e.g., subcombination I has a separate utility such as it could be used without the brake positioning means for pivoting the brake up and down to maintain the brake in an operative position relative to the blade as the elevation of the blade relative to the table is changed, as set forth in invention III. Conversely, subcombination III has a separate utility such as it could be used without the brake that adapted to engage and decelerate the blade when the detection system detects the dangerous condition between the person and the blade, as set forth in subcombination I. See MPEP § 806.05(d). It should be noted that the specific above-mentioned features in both inventions do not overlap in scope and are not obvious variants.

5. Inventions II and III are related as subcombinations disclosed as usable together in a single combination. The subcombinations are distinct if they do not overlap in scope and are not obvious variants, and if it is shown that at least one subcombination is separately usable. In the instant case, e.g., subcombination II has a separate utility such as it could be

used without the brake positioning means for pivoting the brake up and down to maintain the brake in an operative position relative to the blade as the elevation of the blade relative to the table is changed, as set forth in invention III. Conversely, subcombination III has a separate utility such as it could be used without the brake that adapted to engage and decelerate the blade when the detection system detects the dangerous condition between the person and the blade, as set forth in invention II. It should be noted that the specific above-mentioned features in both inventions do not overlap in scope and are not obvious variants.

The examiner has required restriction between subcombinations usable together. Where applicant elects a subcombination and claims thereto are subsequently found allowable, any claim(s) depending from or otherwise requiring all the limitations of the allowable subcombination will be examined for patentability in accordance with 37 CFR 1.104. See MPEP § 821.04(a). Applicant is advised that if any claim presented in a continuation or divisional application is anticipated by, or includes all the limitations of, a claim that is allowable in the present application, such claim may be subject to provisional statutory and/or nonstatutory double patenting rejections over the claims of the instant application.

6. Because these inventions are independent or distinct for the reasons given above and there would be a serious burden on the examiner if restriction is not required because the inventions have acquired a separate status in the art in view of their different classification and a different field of search (see MPEP § 808.02), restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

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7. Upon the election of one of the Groups above then applicant must further elect from the following Species

Species I. A contact between a person and the blade as a dangerous condition.

Species II. Proximity between a person and the blade as a dangerous condition.

The species are independent or distinct because each one of the species has at least a unique element that is not presented in other species.

8. Applicant is required under 35 U.S.C. 121 to elect a single disclosed species for prosecution on the merits to which the claims shall be restricted if no generic claim is finally held to be allowable. Currently, claims 34, 43, and 53 are generic.

9. Applicant is advised that a reply to this requirement must include an identification of the species that is elected consonant with this requirement, and a listing of all claims readable thereon, including any claims subsequently added. An argument that a claim is allowable or that all claims are generic is considered nonresponsive unless accompanied by an election.

10. Upon the allowance of a generic claim, applicant will be entitled to consideration of claims to additional species which are written in dependent form or otherwise include all the limitations of an allowed generic claim as provided by 37 CFR 1.141. If claims are added after the election, applicant must indicate which are readable upon the elected species. MPEP § 809.02(a).

11. Should applicant traverse on the ground that the species are not patentably distinct, applicant should submit evidence or identify such evidence now of record showing the species to be obvious variants or clearly admit on the record that this is the case. In either

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instance, if the examiner finds one of the inventions unpatentable over the prior art, the evidence or admission may be used in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) of the other invention.

12. The election of an invention or species may be made with or without traverse. To reserve a right to petition, the election must be made with traverse. If the reply does not distinctly and specifically point out supposed errors in the restriction requirement, the election shall be treated as an election without traverse.

13. Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor or at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

14. Applicant is advised that the reply to this requirement to be complete must include an election of the invention to be examined even though the requirement be traversed (37 CFR. 1.143).

Conclusion

15. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ghassem Alie whose telephone number is (571) 272-4501. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8:30 am - 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Boyer Ashley can be reached on (571) 272-4502. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (501) 273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, SEE <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Ghassem Alie
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 3724

March 28, 2007

Ghassem Alie